

## 2. Australia

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#### Introduction: early surveys

National leisure participation surveys in Australia were preceded by local, regional and state surveys (Veal, 1993a). One such local study, published under the simple title *Leisure*, was undertaken in 1958 for a religious charitable organisation in an unidentified 'Australian housing estate', where 178 respondents were asked how they usually spent their weekday evenings and Saturdays and Sundays. Setting the tone for all future leisure participation surveys, the study report concluded:

The most striking characteristic of the study was the concentration of leisure-time activities in and around the home. Home activities occupied most of the time of most people on Saturday mornings and afternoons, and Sunday mornings. It is difficult to know whether this preoccupation was by choice or necessity. However, most of the purely recreational and optional pursuits, such as reading and watching television, which absorbed a large amount of time, were also centred on the home (Scott & U'Ren, 1962: 2).

The study noted that home-centred and privatised (as opposed to communal) leisure activities dominated people's leisure time, implying a limited role for communal leisure provision by 'churches, municipal councils and voluntary associations'.

The first supposedly 'national' survey was the federal government Cities Commission's 1974 study, *Australians' Use of Time*; however, this was not based on a national sample but was conducted in Melbourne, the capital of Victoria, and Albury-Wodonga, a developing twin city on the Victoria/New South Wales border. With a total sample size of some 1500 adults, it was primarily a 'time-budget' study rather than a 'participation' study and can be seen as the fore-runner of later national time-budget studies, as discussed below.

#### National surveys – 1975-2002

Survey activity in relation to leisure participation in Australia developed rapidly in the 1970s and 1980s. Table 2.1 lists the national surveys conducted between 1975 and 2002 in Australia, including information on the year conducted, sample size, activities covered, the age-range of sample, survey type and participation reference period.

INSERT TABLE 2.1: National and regional leisure participation and time-budget surveys, Australia,

The surveys reviewed here fall into three groups: 1. questionnaire-based leisure participation surveys covering a wide range of leisure activities; 2. diary-based time-budget surveys in which leisure is just one of a number of time-uses ; and separate questionnaire-based surveys of participation in particular forms of leisure activity, notably 3. sport and physical activities; 4. the arts; and 5. holiday-taking. These groups of surveys are reviewed in turn below.

## Leisure participation surveys

### *General Social Survey, 1975*

The first national survey of leisure participation in Australia was the 1975 study, *Leisure Activities Away from Home*, which was part of the broader General Social Survey conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS, 1978). The survey involved a large sample of 18,700 persons from 8400 households. The main participation question asked was: 'In which activities do you spend most of your leisure time away from home?' A 'prompt' indicated that this was to include 'all activities for the last 12 months - that is for any season'. Space was provided for respondents to report up to seven activities. Extensive, expensive and competently conducted as this survey undoubtedly was, it did not provide a model for subsequent surveys, except in the list of individual activities which emerged. Asking people about the activities on which they 'spend most time' has not been widely accepted as the best approach to gathering participation data, since the term 'spend most time' lacks precision and, further, some activities which may be *significant* to the participant may not in fact take up very much of their time - for example playing squash. The twelve months reference period was also abandoned in later surveys because of problems of accuracy.

### *National Recreation Participation Survey, 1985-91*

The most significant vehicle for collecting data on the broad range of leisure activities has been the series of six national Recreation Participation Surveys (NRPS), conducted by the market research company AGB:McNair on behalf of the federal Department of the Arts, Sport, the Environment and Territories between 1985 and 1991. Each survey involved a nationwide sample of over 2000 individuals aged 14 years and over. The surveys were the fulfilment of a policy of the Commonwealth government, set out in a Ministerial statement in 1985:

A first priority must be the creation of a comprehensive data base covering what Australians are doing in their leisure time ... The Government will be working towards this end through the conduct of regular national recreation participation and attitudinal surveys which will take account of seasonal variations in recreation participation patterns and will provide a longitudinal perspective on recreation (Brown, 1985:26).

The NRPS used a precise methodology, asking respondents about participation in a specified list of 91 activities over the week prior to interview, with seasonality being addressed by conducting surveys at different times of the year. A report on historical comparisons and benefits of recreation activities was to be published but did not eventuate. Although the survey was conducted six times, its seasonal format precluded examination of trends in participation over time, since only two comparable pairs of seasonal surveys were conducted - Spring 1985/1987 and Summer 1986/1991.

Respondents were asked to indicate activities in which they had participated in their free time in the previous week. Showcards were utilised, providing lists of the selected activities in five groupings: 1. home-based activities; 2. social/cultural activities; 3. organised sports; 4. informal sports (in the tables presented here, the latter two categories have been combined); and 5. recreational activities. The final, 1991, survey information on participation in the previous month was also gathered. In addition to the basic participation questions, respondents were also asked about *frequency* of participation, leisure facilities visited, and activities and facilities which they had not participated in or visited but would like to have, and reasons for non-participation or non-visitation. Considerable socio-demographic detail was also collected on respondents, including: age, gender, marital status, education level, country of birth, employment status and occupation, personal and household income, and size and composition of household.

The results of all the surveys were published by DASETT and its predecessor department in brief, descriptive, individual reports (DSRT, 1986, 1986a, 1986b, 1986c, 1986d; DASETT, 1987, 1991). There is no publicly available evidence of policy developments based on the survey findings and only limited use was made of the data by state governments and local authorities in recreation planning and policy making (Veal, 1992). A collection of commentaries on the 1985/86 surveys,

written by academics, was compiled and published in 1989 by DASETT (1989), and some use has been made of the data by independent academics for social analysis (McKay, 1990; Parker and Paddick, 1990; Veal, 1993a, 1993b; Darcy, 1993; Veal and Cushman, 1993; Veal and Lynch, 2001) and forecasting (Veal, 1987, 1988, 1991; Veal and Darcy, 1993; Lynch and Veal, 2002: 418-9; Veal, et al., 1998).

Although the NRPS is, as the time of writing, more than ten years old, it still provides the most recently available, publicly accessible, national general *leisure* participation data in Australia. Following the Summer (February) 1991 survey, government policy on data, including participation surveys, was reviewed by the Statistical Working Group of the Sport and Recreation Ministers Council (see Corporate Concern 1994). The latter includes Ministers for *sport and recreation* from the federal government, the six states and two territories. These Ministers do not have responsibility for the arts, broadcasting or tourism or, in most cases, for national parks, or for local government, the level at which much of the planning and public provision for leisure takes place. Fortunately the federal department responsible for the NRPS during the 1980s did have responsibility for most of these areas, which may explain why the survey covered such a wide range of activities. It was therefore a small step to include activities outside of any direct Ministerial responsibility, such as home-based leisure and social and entertainment activities. But ministers of *sport and recreation* have a narrower remit, so later surveys sponsored by the Sport and Recreation Ministers Council were confined to *sport and physical recreation* only, as discussed below.

### Participation

The NRPS used a one-week reference period, which, as discussed in Chapter 2, is unusual, and has a number of advantages and disadvantages. Some of the disadvantages were partly overcome in the last, 1991, survey which also included information on participation in the four weeks prior to interview. A feature of the NRPS data presented here is that it relates to *summer*, so for some activities, particularly winter sports, the data may be misleading. Other versions of the NRPS provide data for other seasons, but the latest winter season data relates to 1986, which is too out-of-date to be presented here. One of the major categories of activity affected by seasonality is sport, and more up-to-date data on this are presented later in the chapter.

Table 2.2 presents the basic participation data from the NRPS for summer 1991. The most popular activities, as in the 1950s study reported at the beginning of this chapter, were home-based. Even among the activities taking place outside the home, visiting *other people's* homes, was by far the most popular. While the physically undemanding activities of watching television/videos and 'relaxing, doing nothing' are the most popular home-based activities, the amount of physically active home-based activity is notable, with 37% reporting engagement in exercise and keep fit activities, 23% swimming in their own or friends' swimming pools; and 41% gardening. A unique feature of the 1991 NRPS was the inclusion of 'talking on the telephone' (for at least 15 minutes), which was engaged in by almost half the adult population.

### INSERT Table 2.2: Leisure participation: Australia, Summer 1991

Among the social/cultural activities, in addition to visiting friends and relatives, popular activities are dining out (32%) and shopping for pleasure (30%). The inclusion of the latter activity was an innovation of the 1991 NRPS and is rare in world terms (but see New Zealand chapter on use of shopping centres). Driving for pleasure (19%), church activities (14%), visiting pubs (14%) and going on picnics/barbecues (14%) are the other popular activities in this group.

Among the sporting activities swimming is by far the most popular, with 15% participation, although it should be noted that this particular activity could include a significant amount of non-competitive, and even non-physical activity involved in being at the beach. Tennis comes a clear second, with only 6% participation, then cycling (5%) and golf (4%) are the only activities with 4% or more participants. Football is disadvantaged in this comparison, since it is a winter sport; however, the division of football into five codes in Australia, and the fact that it is overwhelmingly

a male pastime, means that, even in winter, no one football code attracts more than two or three per cent participation.

The 'recreation' category overlaps considerably with sport, but is intended to encompass the more informal physical recreation activities. The most popular of these is walking, with a dog (14%) or without (27%). The so-called boom activities of the 1980s, aerobics and jogging/running, attract only 5% and 4% respectively.

The table also includes data on participation in the previous month. It illustrates very clearly that the length of the reference period affects different activities differently. Thus for activities, such as visiting museums and art galleries, which are engaged in by most people comparatively rarely, the monthly participation rate is up to four times the weekly rate. For other activities, such as many of the team sports, where participation often involves some sort of regular commitment, such as once or twice a week, the monthly rate is not very different from the weekly rate.

### Gender

Table 2.3 compares participation levels between men and women for those activities with at least a 5% participation level. Those activities where the levels of participation are significantly different between men and women are indicated with an asterisk. Exclusion of activities with less than 5% participation results in the exclusion of many sports, where men predominate. Of the 40 activities retained, for ten there is no significant difference between the sexes; of the 30 remaining, 15 have higher participation rates among women and 15 among men. While this might suggest more equality between the sexes than anticipated, it does not of course indicate equality in any complete sense. In particular it is notable that, of the 15 activities where women's participation rates are higher, seven are home-based, illustrating the constraints on women in regarding access to activities outside the home environment.

INSERT Table 2.3 - Leisure participation by gender: Australia, Summer 1991

### Age

Table 2.4 presents participation levels by age group for the same 40 activities as included in Table 2.3. Two particular features should be noted: first, for 29 of the 40 listed activities, the lowest participation rate is among the 60-plus, age-group. In surveys where the list of activities is dominated by sports and other physically demanding pastimes, this might be expected, but this is not the case here. Lower than average participation levels might be expected for the 60 and over age-group, given that the group includes the 'old old'; and given that older age groups in Australia, as elsewhere, are, on average, economically disadvantaged compared with younger age-groups. Nevertheless older people have large amounts of leisure time and it is generally believed that they are becoming more active, and many public programs are directed at the elderly. These factors, however, do not appear to have overcome the traditional stereotype of an elderly population with a restricted range of leisure activity.

INSERT Table 2.4 - Leisure Participation by Age: Australia, Summer 1991

The second feature of the age-related data lies at the other end of the age-range, namely the 14-19 year-old group. They are the most active group in 20 of the 40 listed activities. As a small age-group (11% of the adult population), this does not mean that they dominate the activity in every case, but it does illustrate the 'life-cycle' thesis, that, as people age and family and work responsibilities accumulate, participation in many leisure activities declines. And the low participation rates for the elderly suggest that, once lost, leisure habits are not regained.

### Economic status and occupation

Table 2.5 shows participation rates by economic status and occupation. The first four columns refer to people not in full-time paid employment. The 'retired' category overlaps with the elderly group already discussed and the 'student' group overlaps with the 14-19 year group. The 'home duties'

category overlaps considerably with the discussion of gender, but separate data on women in all of the economic status categories would be needed to discuss this group fully.

#### INSERT Table 2.5 - Leisure Participation by Occupation: Australia, Summer 1991

The unemployed group are of special interest here, given that, at the time of the survey, the level of unemployment had reached 10% in Australia for the first time since the 1930s. Of the 40 activities, there are 19 where the participation rate for the unemployed was equal to or higher than the average (these are starred in the table). This suggests that the unemployed do use some of their largely unwelcome free time for leisure purposes. But in only one activity - fishing - are the unemployed the *most* active group. As with the elderly, this indicates that more than time is required for an active leisure life.

For those in full-time paid employment, social inequalities in leisure participation are starkly illustrated. In all cases except one (indoor games) the employed groups have higher participation rates than the average. For 23 out of the 40 activities the highest participation rate is among the managerial/professional group. The clerical/sales group is the second most active with 19 highs (8 being equal with the managerial/professional group). The 'supervisors' group has the highest participation rate in only one activity, tennis. The skilled manual workers have the highest rate in only four activities - dancing, pub-going, sport spectating and fishing - conforming very much to a working class stereotype. Unskilled manual workers have the highest rate only in playing indoor games and playing electronic games and for most of the rest of the activities their participation rates are lower than the average.

#### Time-budget surveys

Although some limited time-budget surveys had been conducted in Australia in the 1970s and 1980s (Cities Commission, 1973; ABS, 1988; Bittman, 1991), the first nationwide time-budget study was conducted in 1992 by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), followed by a second in 1997. These surveys involved samples of 9000 people in 3000 households, keeping diaries in February, May, September and November. The reports of these studies (ABS, 1993, 1998) present an enormous amount of detailed information, in particular on the differences in time-use between men and women and between people in varying domestic situations (for example, with and without children, single-parent households, single-person households).

Table 2.6 shows the average daily time-budget for all respondents to the 1997 survey. The data are averaged over all individuals aged 15 and over and cover all types of day, including weekdays and weekends, which explains the low figures for those activities engaged in by only a proportion of respondents (eg. education - 2% of time, or paid work- 14% of time). Nevertheless, the table gives a broad indication of the significance of leisure time in people's lives, since, on average, it takes up almost 22% of total time compared with only 14% taken up by paid work. The table also indicates that men have more leisure time than women and engage in more paid work and less unpaid work.

#### INSERT Table 2.6: Proportion of daily time spent on main activities: Australian adults, 1997

The variation in leisure time availability among different age groups for men and women is shown in Table 2.7. These data show that, as might be expected, people have most leisure time at the beginning and end of their adult lives and that, in all age-groups, women have less leisure time than men. Table 2.8 also shows a predictable pattern: that parents with children have less leisure time than those without children, although the differences are less than might have been expected.

#### INSERT Table 2.7: Leisure time by age and gender, Australia, 1997

#### INSERT Table 2.8: Leisure time by domestic situation and gender, Australia, 1997

Table 2.9 gives details of time spent on specific leisure activities; this contrasts with the measure from participation surveys, such as the NRPS, which is based on participation 'at least once' in the reference period, with no distinction being made between short and long periods of participation. The table reveals that the leisure activity which takes up most time is watching television and shows considerable differences between men and women, with men spending more time engaging in sport and watching television and women spending more time socialising, engaging in hobbies and crafts, relaxing and in talking. The gendered nature of leisure, as discussed elsewhere in the book, is therefore clearly illustrated in time budget data.

INSERT Table 2.9: Time spent on leisure activities, Australia, 1997

Re-analysis by Bittman (1999) of earlier Australian time-budget data indicates that, between 1974 and 1992, free time for men in Australia increased only marginally (5 minutes a day), but increased by 40 minutes a day for women. Using the 1992 and 1997 ABS time budget surveys to examine recent trends in leisure time as a whole is difficult because of changes in coding of activities between leisure and personal care in the two survey. In Table 2.10, leisure, sleep and personal care activities have been combined in order to overcome this problem. The data suggest that, overall, the pattern of time use has been remarkably stable. There is a marginal tendency for women, on average, to increase the amount of time spent in paid work at the expense of domestic work and leisure/sleep/personal care, while the reverse is true for men. But the changes are of the order of less than 10 minutes a day. These averages, however, no doubt hide considerable variation among different individuals and groups, which it is not possible to pursue here.

INSERT Table 2.10: Changing time-use, Australia, 1992-1997

### **Sport, physical recreation and exercise**

Two main series of surveys have been conducted over the years on participation in *sport and physical recreation* rather than leisure as a whole. The first, the *Physical Activity Levels of Australians* surveys, were health-orientated surveys initiated by the federal Department of Sport, Recreation and Tourism<sup>1</sup> in 1984 and repeated six times in summer and winter between 1985 and 1987. Samples of some 3500 adults were asked whether they had participated in 'physical activity', 'physical exercise' or 'physical recreation' in the previous two weeks, and if so how often, together with questions about constraints on participation. The survey was taken up again in 1997-99 by the 'Active Australia' campaign, part of the Australian Sports Commission, but the reference period was changed and other changes were made to the survey methodology, so that comparisons could not be made with the earlier survey results.

In 1993/94 the ABS, using its annual Population Survey Monitor omnibus survey, launched the *Participation in Sport and Physical Activities* series, but began publishing reports with the 1995/96 survey, continuing until 1999/2000. This surveys, involved face-to-face interviews with a sample of some 13,000 residents aged 18 years and over and collected information on participation in organised and informal sport and physical activities over a one-year reference period. The results could not therefore be compared with those of the NRPS. Further, a number of changes were made to the survey design, particularly in the handling of 'organised' and 'non-organised' sport, so that no more than two consecutive surveys were comparable. Collection of this type of data then appeared to be taken over by a new survey, the 2001 Exercise, Recreation and Sport Survey (ERASS), conducted by ACNielssen (the successor company to AGB McNair) on behalf of the Australian Sports Commission and the Standing Committee on Sport and Recreation (SCORS), representing the sport and recreation ministers of the federal, six state and two territory governments. There was a commitment to conduct the survey annually for at least three years. At the time of writing the second, 2002, survey has been conducted. Changes in survey design involved reduction of the age-range 15 years and over, changes to the list of activities covered and conducting interviews by telephone rather than face-to-face. Curiously, the ABS conducted an other survey in 2001/02, its

General Social Survey omnibus, with other changes in survey design which meant that the results were not comparable to ERASS or its own earlier surveys (see Veal, (2003) for more detail).

The results for overall participation in sport, can be seen in Figure 2.1. NRPS data on overall sport participation are included and, curiously, despite its use of a one-week reference period, it shows a higher level of participation than subsequent surveys based on a one-year reference period. Even ignoring the NRPS, there is little evidence of any increase in participation in organised sport over the period, despite the considerable public funds expended to promote such participation. However, because of the frequent changes in survey, after the conduct of eight surveys, involving an aggregate of 130,000 interviews, it is not possible to assess trends in participation reliably for more than two years at a time. Table 2.11 provides information on participation by age and sex for the 2001 ERASS and Table 2.12 provides data on participation in 52 individual activities which make up 'sport and physical activities'. The full list of activities on which data were collected runs to 165, but activities with less than 0.2% participation are omitted. The 'top five' activities are: walking (29%), swimming (16%), aerobics and fitness (13%), cycling (10%) and tennis (9%).

INSERT Figure 2.1: Participation in organised and non-organised sport and physical activities, Australia, 1991-2002

INSERT Table 2.11: Participation in Sport & Physical Activities by age & sex, Australia, 2000-01

INSERT TABLE 2.12. Participation in Selected Sports and Physical Activities, by Sex, Australia, 2000/2001

## **The arts and entertainment**

In the 1980s and up until 1991 the main source of data on participation in the arts and entertainment was the National Recreation Participation Survey, as discussed above. The ABS launched the *Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues* survey in 1991 and repeated it in 1995, 1999 and 2002. The results are summarised in Table 2.13 and show, over the 1990s, a static or declining level of attendance at a range of cultural venues, with a particularly noticeable decline in the museum attendance rate, which, however, 'bounced back' in 2002.

The main public arts organisation, the Australia Council, commissioned a national survey of arts participation in 1999. The *Australians and the Arts* survey was based on a sample of only 1200 respondents aged 15 and over and referred to activities in the two weeks prior to interview; its design therefore precludes comparison with any other survey. As the summary of results in Table 2.14 indicates, the survey used a list of arts activities which was more detailed than any seen before in Australian surveys. For example, in the case of viewing and listening to the electronic media information is provided on whether drama, classical or popular music was involved, categories of reading material are explored and data are presented on direct involvement with the arts and whether or not this was for the enjoyment of the self or others.

INSERT Table 2.13: Attendance at selected cultural venues and events, Australia, 1991-2002

INSERT Table 2.14: Arts and entertainment participation, Australia, 1999

## **Use of the Internet**

Australians have a reputation for rapid uptake of new consumer technology and use of the Internet is no exception. Table 2.15 shows that the proportion of households with home Internet access grew from 16% in 1998 to 46% in 2002, and was as high as 59% in households with children aged under 15. Further research by the Australian Bureau of Statistics indicates that more than 80% use home computers and the Internet for 'personal or private' purposes (purely 'leisure' purposes are not indicated); Table 2.16 indicates that the Internet is used more by males than females and that use is significantly age-related.

INSERT Table 2.15: Internet access, Australia, 1998-2002

## **Tourism**

Tourism is the best-served of the leisure sectors in Australia, partly because of the recognition of the tourism business, including planners, developers and marketers, of the need for data. A separate national government agency - the Bureau of Tourism Research – has been responsible for surveys of inbound tourists and domestic tourists since the 1980s; as of 2003 it will become part of the federal government department, 'Tourism Australia'. Domestic tourism patterns are monitored by the 'National Visitor Survey', which has been conducted annually, in various forms, for almost 20 years. Because of the requirement to track tourists' regional origins and destinations, and seasonal patterns, the sample is large - some 80,000 a year, spread over the whole year. For most other forms of leisure the commissioners of surveys are interested in rates of participation within a given community, but in the case of the tourism industry, both public and private sector interest is in the aggregate of visitors arriving in a destination from many communities - it is the volume of arrivals in destination areas that is of interest rather than the rate of participation in origin communities. A further distinguishing feature of tourism is that it includes non-leisure trips - a tourist, for statistical purposes in Australia, is someone who spends at least one night away from home, at least 40km from home. Using this definition, the 1999 survey estimated that Australians made 74.6 million domestic trips in the course of the year (almost five for each adult), involving 290 million nights away. Just 43% of trips were for holiday purposes, with 32% being to visit friends or relatives (some of which would be for leisure purposes), 20% were for business and 5% for 'other' purposes (eg. education, health) (Bureau of Tourism Research 2002).

## **Conclusions**

The conclusion to the Australian chapter in the first edition of the book stated that the 'analysis indicates wide variations in patterns of leisure participation among social groups in Australia. Some of the differences may be due to taste differences, but it is also clear that social and economic constraints are also at work, presenting barriers to participation'. The conclusion to be drawn from the more recent data presented in this chapter remains substantially the same today. Unfortunately, due to changes in survey design, it has not been possible to monitor trends in participation over time. Further, the last publicly available survey which addressed leisure as a whole was undertaken in 1991 and is now very out of date. For the last 12 years to obtain information on leisure participation it has been necessary to piece together data from a number of surveys, covering different aspects of leisure – but variations in survey design prevents compilation of these data into a coherent composite picture. The fragmentation has also left gaps in the picture, for example in visiting urban and national parks, social activities, such as visiting pubs, clubs and festivals, and home-based leisure. Fragmentation of government responsibility for different aspects of leisure in Australia suggests that this situation is unlikely to be remedied in the near future.

## **Notes**

1. The name of the federal government department responsible for leisure/recreation has been changed on numerous occasions over the last two decades. Beginning as the Department of Sport, Recreation and Tourism, it later became the Department of the Arts, Sport, the Environment, Tourism and Territories. First tourism and then the arts were removed, so that, at the time of writing, the department is the Department of the Environment, Sport and Territories.



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Table 2.1. Australian national and regional leisure participation and time-budget surveys

<i>Survey</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Organisation</i>	<i>Survey type*</i>	<i>Activities covered</i>	<i>Reference period</i>	<i>Participation measure</i>	<i>Seasons covered‡</i>	<i>Area covered</i>	<i>Sample Size</i>	<i>Age-range included</i>	<i>Report reference</i>
Australians' Use of Time	1975	Cities Commission	TB + QS	All time (TB) All leisure (26 listed activities) (QS)	1 day (TB) 1 week + 1 year (QS)	Time (TB) Frequency in yr (QS)	Year	Melbourne + Albury-Wodonga	1500	15 & over	Cities Commission, 1975
General Social Survey: Leisure Activities Away from Home	1975	ABS	QS	Leisure away from home	1 Year	Activities in which you 'spend most time'	All	Capital cities & urban areas	18,700	15 & over	ABS, 1978
Physical Activity Levels of Australians	1984	DASETT	QS	'Physical activity' + partn in 17 listed activities	2 weeks	Frequency in 2 weeks	Winter	Nation-wide	3500	14 & over	DASETT, 1988a
	1985						Summer		3480		
	1985						Summer		3390		
	1986						Summer		3360		
	1986						Winter		3700		
	1987						Summer		3590		
National Recreation Participation Survey	1985	DSRT	QS	All leisure - list of 90 activities	1 week	At least once in last week (+ month, 1991 survey)	Winter	Nation-wide	2500	14 & over	DSRT, 1986
	1985	DSRT					Spring		2500		DSRT, 1986a
	1986	DSRT					Summer		2500		DSRT, 1986b
	1986	DSRT					Autumn		2500		DSRT, 1986c
	1987	DASETT					Spring		2068		DASETT, 1988
	1991	DASET			1 week + month	1	Summer		2103		DASET, 1991
Participation in Sport & Physical Activities (Monthly Pop'n Survey)	1993	ABS	QS	Sport & physical activities†	Year	Participation at least once in year	March	Nation-wide	30,000 households	18 & over	ABS, 1994
Participation in Sport & Physical Activities (Pop'n Survey Monitor)	Annual, 1995-1999	ABS	QS	Sport & physical activities†	Year	Participation at least once in year	4 quarterly surveys	Nation-wide	9000	18 & over	ABS, 1997, 1998, 1999
Participation in Exercise, Recreation and Sport	Annual, 2001-	Aust. Sports Commission	QS	Sport & physical activities	Year	Participation at least once in year	4 quarterly surveys	Nation-wide	13,640	15 & over	Dale & Ford (2002)
How Australians Use their Time	1992-1997	ABS	TB	All time	1 day	Time spent	Year	Nation-wide	9000		ABS (1993, 1998)
Australians and the Arts	1999	Australia Council	QS	Arts, entertainment, media			Not specified		1200		Saatchi and Saatchi, 1999

ABS = Australian Bureau of Statistics \* QS = questionnaire survey TB = Time budget survey † 'Physical activity' can include activities which are not always considered to be 'sport' - for example, non-competitive walking or cycling. ‡ NB. Summer in Australia is the period November-February; Winter is the period May-August.

**Table 2.2: Leisure Participation: Australia, Summer 1991**

	% participating in last:			% participating in last:	
	week	month		week	month
<b><i>Home-based leisure</i></b>			<b><i>Sport</i></b>		
Watch TV	93.6	n/a	Athletics	0.5	0.9
Entertain at home	35.8	n/a	Gymnastics	0.4	0.6
Electr & comp games	11.2	n/a	Basketball	2.0	2.9
Exercise, keep fit	35.7	n/a	Netball - indoors	0.6	0.8
Swim in own/friends' pool	23.3	n/a	Netball - outdoors	0.8	1.0
Play musical instrument	8.8	n/a	Tennis	5.8	9.0
Arts, crafts	21.4	n/a	Squash	1.9	3.6
Reading	70.4	n/a	Badminton	0.2	0.4
Listen music	65.1	n/a	Cricket - indoor	1.5	2.0
Gardening for pleasure	41.3	n/a	Cricket - outdoor	3.9	7.2
Indoor games	17.7	n/a	Baseball/softball	0.6	0.6
Outdoor play with children	28.9	n/a	Rugby League	0.2	0.6
Talk on telephone (15 mins +)	48.8	n/a	Rugby Union	0.1	0.1
Relax, do nothing	58.0	n/a	Aust. Rules Football	0.3	1.0
<b><i>Social/Cultural</i></b>			Soccer - outdoor	1.0	1.6
Visit friends/relatives	62.8	80.2	Soccer - indoor	0.3	0.5
Dining, eating out	31.7	53.8	Touch football	0.9	1.4
Dancing, discotheque	5.9	12.7	Martial arts	0.9	1.3
Visit pub	13.8	22.8	Motor sport	0.4	1.0
Visit (licensed) club	9.7	18.2	Archery/shooting	0.5	0.9
Movies	8.0	25.3	Orienteering	.	0.2
Pop concerts	1.6	5.6	Hockey - indoor	0.3	0.3
Theatre	1.1	4.4	Hockey - outdoor	0.3	0.3
Music recital/opera	0.5	2.2	Cycling	5.0	8.0
Other live performances	0.8	3.2	Golf	4.1	7.9
Special interest courses	1.6	3.4	Swimming	15.5	22.9
Church activities	13.6	17.9	Surfing/lifesaving	2.5	4.2
Library activities	7.3	13.6	Horse-riding	0.6	1.5
Museums, galleries	1.6	7.5	Rink sports	0.3	0.8
Exhibitions	0.9	3.9	Lawn Bowls	1.5	2.0
Arts crafts	3.9	8.0	10-pin bowling	1.5	2.9
Hobbies	11.2	16.2	<b><i>Recreation</i></b>		
Picnic/barbecue ex-home	13.7	36.4	Walk dog	14.2	17.3
Visit Parks	10.3	22.8	Walk for pleasure	26.6	35.8
Horse races/trots/dog races	1.7	5.0	Aerobics	5.4	7.2
Sport spectator	6.6	13.4	Jogging/running	3.9	5.3
Drive for pleasure	19.0	38.5	Bushwalking/Hiking	2.3	5.6
Bird watching	2.6	4.3	Skateboarding	0.3	0.8
Play electronic games	4.0	6.7	Shooting/hunting	0.3	1.0
Shopping for pleasure	29.6	48.1	Fishing	3.4	8.6
			Water activities - non-power	1.3	2.8
			Water activities - powered	0.9	3.1

Source: National Recreation Participation Survey<sup>2</sup> Sample size (persons aged 14+): 2103

**Table 2.3: Leisure participation by gender: Australia, Summer 1991**

	<i>% participating in week prior to survey</i>		
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Sample size (persons aged 14+)	1042	1059	2102
<i>Home-based activities</i>			
Watch TV/videos	93.5	93.7	93.6
Entertaining	32.6	38.9*	35.8
Electronic/computer games	13.7*	8.8	11.2
Exercising/keep fit	36.4	35.1	35.7
Swim in home pool	23.9	22.6	23.3
Play music instrument	9.8*	7.7	8.8
Art/craft/hobby	15.6	27.1*	21.4
Reading	64.5	76.2*	70.4
Listening to radio	77.1	75.5	76.3
Gardening	39.0	43.6*	41.3
Phone friends	36.3	61.1*	48.8
Listen to music	63.3	66.9*	65.1
Indoor games	17.4	18.0	17.7
Play outdoors with children	25.6	32.1*	28.9
Relax/do nothing	57.9	58.0	58.0
<i>Out-of-home Social Activities</i>			
Visit friends/relatives	59.5	66.0*	62.8
Dine/eat out	31.8	31.6	31.7
Dance/go to discotheque	7.5*	4.3	5.9
Visit pub	18.8*	8.9	13.8
Visit club	12.1*	7.5	9.7
Movies	8.3	7.6	8.0
Pleasure shopping	23.0	36.1*	29.6
Hobbies	11.4	11.1	11.2
Church activities	11.6	15.5*	13.6
Library activities	6.1	8.5*	7.3
Picnic/barbecue	13.8	13.6	13.7
Spectator at sport	7.6*	5.5	6.6
Drive for pleasure	20.3*	17.7	19.0
Visit parks	10.2	10.4	10.3
Electronic games	6.1*	1.9	4.0
Walking the dog	12.7	15.6*	14.2
Walk for pleasure	23.8	29.4*	26.6
<i>Sport/physical recreation</i>			
Aerobics	2.2	8.6*	5.4
Cricket/outdoor	6.4*	1.5	3.9
Cycling	6.0*	4.1	5.0
Fishing	5.2*	1.6	3.4
Golf	6.3*	2.0	4.1
Running/jogging	5.3*	2.5	3.9
Swimming	13.2	17.8*	15.5
Tennis	6.9*	4.7	5.8

Source: National Recreation Participation Survey, 1991 (DASET, 1991) - re-analysis of data at University of Technology, Sydney. \*tistically significant difference, at 5% level

**Table 2.4: Leisure Participation by Age: Australia, Summer 1991**

Age:	% Participating in week prior to interview						Total
	14-19	20-24	25-29	30-49	50-59	60+	
Sample size	226	233	209	776	246	411	2102
Watch TV/videos	**98.5	94.0	93.9	92.9	92.6	92.5•	93.6
Entertaining	33.7	42.6	**44.9	38.5	34.6	24.1•	35.8
Electron/comp games	**33.8	11.7	12.1	12.2	1.5	2.2•	11.2
Exercising/keep fit	**53.7	47.4	42.8	37.2	23.5	20.2•	35.7
Swim in home pool	**45.0	24.2	23.1	26.8	16.1	8.4•	23.3
Play music instrument	**17.7	11.3	8.5	9.0	4.6	4.5•	8.8
Art/craft/hobby	22.8	14.4	17.3	22.2	**32.2	18.5	21.4
Reading	67.7	69.5	66.5	**73.4	68.5	69.8	70.4
Listening to radio	80.5	**81.5	74.7	77.6	74.6	70.3•	76.3
Gardening	11.2	20.9	37.3	48.0	**54.3	51.2	41.3
Phone friends	**58.5	56.6	50.8	49.8	47.3	37.1•	48.8
Listen to music	**81.1	73.3	74.6	64.0	57.6	53.2•	65.1
Indoor games	**35.1	17.6	15.4	19.0	11.4	10.7•	17.7
Play outdoors	25.5	27.1	38.4	**39.4	19.8	12.5•	28.9
Relax/do nothing	66.9	**68.7	58.6	57.0	48.3	54.2	58.0
Visit friends/relatives	71.8	**75.5	73.3	60.2	69.3	46.4•	62.8
Dine/eat out	34.6	**38.2	36.2	32.9	30.1	22.5•	31.7
Dance/discotheque	**16.8	**16.2	10.0	2.4	1.6	1.1•	5.9
Visit pub	14.8	**31.0	23.6	13.8	6.2	3.3•	13.8
Visit club	6.8	10.1	9.5	8.6	**13.9	10.8	9.7
Movies	**22.6	11.5	10.1	6.5	3.7	2.1•	8.0
Pleasure shopping	**35.9	33.6	27.5	30.2	30.0	23.3•	29.6
Hobbies	**15.6	11.5	11.4	10.7	14.7	7.5•	11.2
Church activities	12.9	7.5	8.4	13.9	16.1	**17.8	13.6
Library activities	4.5	4.9	5.5	8.8	5.6	**9.3	7.3
Picnic/barbecue	9.8	15.6	**19.4	17.8	11.4	5.7•	13.7
Spectator at sport	**12.1	7.4	6.8	7.8	3.4	2.6•	6.6
Drive for pleasure	15.8	**24.2	19.6	21.4	18.6	13.2•	19.0
Visit parks	6.9	10.9	8.5	**15.4	6.7	5.4•	10.3
Electronic games	**12.9	4.3	3.8	4.4	0.5	0.2•	4.0
Walking the dog	**20.1	11.7	8.8	16.1	17.6	9.4	14.2
Walk for pleasure	19.2	24.5	26.2	**28.4	27.1	**28.5	26.6
Aerobics	9.5	**12.5	9.2	4.6	1.4	1.2•	5.4
Cricket/outdoor	**11.4	6.9	6.1	3.2	1.1	0.2•	3.9
Cycling	**8.6	**8.9	5.6	5.5	1.3	2.0	5.0
Fishing	**5.1	**4.6	2.8	3.8	2.1	2.0•	3.4
Golf	2.7	3.4	2.7	**5.4	**4.6	3.3	4.1
Running/jogging	5.9	**9.0	6.8	4.2	0.0	0.0•	3.9
Swim/dive/water polo	**24.0	19.9	19.0	18.6	8.0	5.4•	15.5
Tennis	**9.9	8.6	4.2	6.9	5.3	0.9•	5.8

Source: Centre for Leisure and Tourism Studies, 1994. • 60+ age-group lowest participation rate. \*\* Highest rate.

**Table 2.5: Leisure Participation by Occupation: Australia, Summer 1991**

	Nto in full-time paid employment				In full-time paid employment					Total
	Retired	Unemployed	F/T Student (aged 14+)	Home Duties	Manager/ Prof.	Supervisor	Clerical/ Sales	Skilled Manual	Unskilled Manual	
Sample	323	144	175	383	392	53	270	181	134	2055
	% participating in week prior to interview									
Watch TV/Videos	91.8	95.7•	99.6	94.7	93.7*	87.0	94.3*	90.0	91.5	93.7
Entertaining	22.9	33.9	31.2	37.6	45.0	33.3	46.6*	32.9	25.6	35.8
Electron/comp games	2.2	13.1•	35.0	9.3	13.5*	5.4	10.5	5.1	9.3	11.1
Exercising/keep fit	21.5	36.0•	56.8	30.9	43.4*	30.4	40.3	32.4	29.6	35.6
Swim in home pool	7.0	22.0	48.5	18.1	28.6*	20.3	28.0*	26.2	18.6	23.3
Play music instrument	4.1	7.7	22.5	6.8	12.0*	2.2	7.1	4.5	9.1	8.6
Art/craft/hobby	19.8	14.9	26.2	27.7	25.7*	17.6	23.0	11.2	10.7	21.6
Reading	66.8	64.1	77.6	72.2	79.3*	57.3	75.2	57.8	58.5	70.4
Listening to radio	72.0	79.5•	78.9	72.5	80.0	73.2	82.9*	72.4	72.6	76.3
Gardening	49.5	25.6	12.1	50.6	46.2*	44.9	41.8	35.8	41.0	41.4
Phone friends	32.3	45.6	63.0	61.6	54.1	36.1	55.5*	36.3	30.1	48.8
Listen to music	51.1	62.2	77.5	64.2	73.8*	57.3	73.8*	62.3	52.0	65.1
Indoor games	10.6	20.6•	36.7	20.0	16.4	10.0	17.1	11.1	17.5*	17.7
Play outdoors	12.5	18.8	29.7	41.6	31.1	25.2	33.3*	24.5	29.9	28.6
Relax/do nothing	56.0	60.6•	65.2	57.4	55.9	58.0	65.9*	48.3	54.5	57.9
Visit friends/rels	45.7	57.3	72.6	67.6	64.6	57.6	72.1*	61.0	62.5	62.7
Dine/eat out	22.8	27.4	36.2	21.7	45.5*	30.1	39.1	30.2	23.6	31.4
Dance/go to disco	1.2	8.8•	11.7	2.8	6.1	3.4	8.7*	8.9*	4.8	5.8
Visit pub	4.8	17.6•	12.7	4.7	19.6	16.2	18.4	24.5*	16.3	13.7
Visit club	14.0	10.9•	3.6	5.5	10.7	7.3	13.6*	10.7	8.3	9.8
Movies/drive-ins	2.7	5.6	25.6	3.2	10.3*	4.9	10.9*	6.6	2.4	7.9
Pleasure shopping	21.5	31.4•	34.0	35.1	33.4	33.9	36.7*	16.8	16.7	29.7
Hobbies	8.4	12.3•	14.1	10.5	14.2*	12.0	10.0	10.7	10.2	11.3
Church activities	14.2	9.4	14.9	16.1	16.3*	13.2	10.7	8.4	11.2	13.5
Library activities	9.9	7.9•	7.1	9.2	8.5*	2.6	6.5	2.4	3.3	7.4
Picnic/barbecue	6.2	10.8	11.1	11.7	22.6*	18.5	15.8	12.6	13.4	13.7
Spectator at sport	2.4	5.4	13.8	3.9	6.3	6.1	8.8	11.7*	5.1	6.5

Drive for pleasure	13.8	18.1	17.9	16.8	23.8*	16.7	24.7*	16.8	16.7	18.9
Visit parks	7.5	13.0•	8.7	10.3	15.3*	6.6	11.4	7.7	4.2	10.3
Electronic games	.7	4.9•	13.8	2.1	4.6*	3.6	3.4	2.3	4.1	3.9
Walking the dog	9.9	14.6•	19.1	12.3	15.9	11.8	18.3*	10.1	14.8	14.1
Walk for pleasure	30.4	28.0•	17.3	30.8	29.2*	12.3	28.3*	16.2	22.3	26.4
Aerobics	.8	2.8	12.3	6.1	5.1	2.4	9.5*	3.4	5.8	5.5
Cricket/outdoor	.2	5.0•	11.2	.9	5.6	1.9	5.7*	3.6	5.1	4.0
Cycling	2.2	7.0•	8.9	3.0	6.9*	4.3	6.9*	3.2	6.0	5.1
Fishing	1.7	9.2•	4.6	1.0	2.2	6.5	3.2	9.2*	2.2	3.4
Golf	3.6	0.9	2.0	2.1	8.1*	2.2	4.6	5.3	3.9	4.1
Running/jogging	0.0	3.1	9.1	0.4	9.0*	2.6	4.0	2.3	3.3	3.8
Swim/dive/water polo	4.6	12.6	30.8	14.0	21.9*	14.8	21.2*	9.3	9.0	15.6
Tennis	1.1	4.9	12.2	3.7	8.9	14.0*	6.9	4.2	2.5	5.7

Source: Centre for Leisure and Tourism Studies.

• Unemployed equal to or higher than average. \* Highest rates among those in full-time employment (1% differences or less ignored)

**Table 2.6: Average daily time spent on main activities, Australia, 1997**

	All persons aged 15 & over					
	Males		Females		Total	
Sample size	3600 approx.		3600 approx.		7200	
Australian population aged 15+ ('000s)	6564		6690		13254	
Activity Groups	Time spent per day					
	Minutes	%	Minutes	%	Minutes	%
Sleep	517	35.9	516	35.8	516	35.8
Personal care (personal hygiene, etc.)	141	9.8	155	10.8	149	10.3
Education	24	1.7	28	1.9	26	1.8
Domestic activities	167	11.6	303	21.0	237	16.4
Paid work	261	18.1	132	9.2	196	13.6
Leisure	325	22.6	301	20.9	313	21.7
Undescribed	5	0.3	5	0.3	5	0.3
Total (minutes in a day)	1440	100.0	1440	100.0	1440	100.0

Source; ABS, 1998, pp. 17-18.

**Table 2.7: Daily leisure time by age and gender, Australia, 1997**

Age groups	Males	Females	Total
	Minutes per day		
15-24	379	319	350
25-34	282	250	265
35-44	270	253	261
45-54	293	279	286
55-64	360	352	355
65 and over	441	420	429
Total	325	301	313

Source: ABS, 1998, p. 55

**Table 2.8. Leisure time by domestic situation and gender, Australia, 1997**

Domestic Situation	Males	Females
	Minutes per day	
Couples with dependent children	254	239
Couples with non-dependent children	323	306
Lone parents	353	288
Couples without children	356	282
Lone persons	373	338
Neither parent nor partner	384	273

Source: ABS, 1998, pp. 53-55.



**Table 2.9: Average daily time spent on leisure activities by gender, Australia, 1997**

<i>Activities</i>	<i>Minutes per day, main activity*</i>		
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Socialising (being visited, going to clubs, etc.)	11	11	11
Visiting entertainment and cultural venues	5	6	5
Attendance at sports event	2	1	2
Religious activities/ritual ceremonies	4	5	5
Community participation	7	9	8
Sport and outdoor activity	33	20	27
Games/hobbies/arts/crafts	18	15	17
Reading	24	26	25
Watching TV/video	131	108	119
Listening to radio, CDs	8	7	8
Accessing the Internet and other audio/visual	4	3	3
Resting/relaxing/doing nothing	12	14	13
Talking, including on the phone	27	44	35
Attendance at recreational course	1	1	1
Personal correspondence	1	2	1
Associated travel	23	20	22
Other	14	9	11
Total	325	301	313

Source: ABS, 1998, pp. 17-18, 41. \* All data relate to 'main activity' - ie., when respondents are engaged in more than one activity, one is nominated as the 'main' activity. This particularly affects things such as listening to radio and watching television, which are often secondary activities. Data on 'all activities', including secondary, are available in the ABS report.

**Table 2.10: Changing time-use, Australia, 1992-1997**

		1992			1997	
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total

Source: ABS, 1998, pp. 17-18

Table 2.11. Participation in Sport and Physical Activities by age and sex, Australia, 2000-2001

<i>Age-group</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>% participating in year prior to interview</i>		
15-24	90.7	86.8	88.8
25-34	88.3	82.2	85.3
35-44	82.3	78.9	80.6
45-54	78.3	72.5	75.4
55-64	69.8	70.5	70.2
65 & over	59.6	60.4	60.1
Total	79.8	75.9	77.8

Source: Dale and Ford (2002)

**Table 12. Participation in Selected Sports and Physical Activities, by Sex, Australia, 2000/2001**

	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total
	%	%	%		%	%	%
Aerobics/fitness	9.0	16.9	13.0	Rock climbing	1.1	0.5	0.8
Aquarobics	**0.1	1.8	0.9	Roller sports	1.2	0.7	0.9
Athletics	0.7	0.7	0.7	Rowing	0.5	0.4	0.4
Aust. Rules football	4.5	*0.2	2.3	Rugby league	2.1	*0.1	1.1
Badminton	0.4	0.7	0.6	Rugby union	1.1	*0.1	0.6
Baseball	0.5	*0.2	0.3	Running	9.8	4.7	7.2
Basketball	4.4	2.7	3.5	Sailing	1.5	0.5	1.0
Boxing	0.5	*0.2	0.4	Scuba diving	0.8	*0.2	0.5
Canoeing/kayaking	0.9	0.5	0.7	Shooting sports	0.7	**0.1	0.4
Carpet bowls	*0.2	0.6	0.4	Soccer (indoor)	1.9	0.4	1.2
Cricket (indoor)	2.2	*0.3	1.3	Soccer (outdoor)	5.8	1.6	3.7
Cricket (outdoor)	4.7	0.8	2.7	Softball	*0.4	1.1	0.8
Cycling	13.0	6.1	9.5	Squash/racquetball	3.1	1.2	2.2
Dancing	0.7	3.2	2.0	Surf sports	4.5	0.4	2.4
Darts	*0.2	*0.2	0.2	Swimming	13.6	18.3	16.0
Fishing	4.1	0.7	2.4	Table tennis	0.7	0.4	0.5
Golf	13.4	3.2	8.2	Tennis	9.5	8.8	9.2
Gymnastics	*0.3	0.4	0.4	Tenpin bowling	0.9	1.1	1.0
Hockey (indoor)	*0.2	*0.2	0.2	Touch football	3.7	1.7	2.7
Hockey (outdoor)	1.0	1.1	1.0	Triathlons	0.4	**0.1	0.2
Horse riding/equestrian	0.9	2.0	1.5	Volleyball	1.9	1.5	1.7
Ice/snow sports	1.8	0.8	1.3	Walking (bush)	5.0	5.5	5.3
Lawn bowls	2.2	1.7	1.9	Walking (other)	19.5	38.0	28.8
Martial arts	2.0	2.2	2.1	Waterski/powerboating	1.7	0.7	1.2
Motor sports	1.8	*0.2	1.0	Weight-training	3.7	2.2	2.9
Netball	1.1	7.0	4.1	Yoga	0.4	2.5	1.5

Source: Dale and Ford, 2002

% participating in year prior to interview, population aged 15 years and over.

\*Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

\*\* Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

**Table 2.13: Arts and entertainment participation in Australia, 1999**

	<i>% participating in last 2 weeks, persons aged 15 &amp; over</i>
<b>Arts viewing/listening - electronic</b>	
Watched a movie or TV drama	31
Listened to the radio (popular)	23
Listened to a CD (popular)	19
Watched a popular music concert (TV/video)	5
Listened to the radio (classical)	12
Listened to a CD (classical)	11
Watched a classical music concert (TV/video)	3
Watched an arts show on TV	17
Other electronic arts viewing/listening	2
Any arts viewing/listening - electronic	67
<b>Reading books/stories</b>	
Novels	39
Biographies/autobiographies	11
Short stories	8
Poetry	4
Plays	1
Any reading books/stories	58
<b>Reading about the arts</b>	
News about what's happening in the arts	17
News about who is who in the arts/the arts scene	9
Reviews/critiques on the arts	19
Book reviews	1
Movies/movie stars	13
Popular music/pop stars	5
Ballet and opera performance	2
Dance performance	2
Theatre/plays performance	1
Visual arts	2
Other	7
Any reading about the arts	54
<b>Being part of audience</b>	
Watch a show/band in a pub/club	7
See a popular music concert	5
See a classical music concert	3
School concerts	1
Opera	1
See a play/go to the theatre	6
Art gallery (local)	2
Art gallery (major)	1
Modern dance/ballet	2
Cinema/movie theatre	16
Sporting events	1
Other	6
Been part of any audience	44

	<i>For own enjoyment</i>	<i>For others to enjoy</i>
<b>Direct participation</b>		
Creative writing (novels, stories, poetry)	18	9
Wrote letters	1	1
Theatre/drama/acting	1	2
Drawing	3	1
Painting	3	1
Design/graphic design	3	1
Photography	1	1
Sculpting	1	-
Playing a musical instrument	4	2
Composing music	3	2
Singing	1	1
Crafts (like pottery, tapestry, etc.)	4	3
Gardening	1	-
Dancing	1	1
Other	4	4
Any direct participation	38	24

*Source:* Australia Council survey - Saatchi and Saatchi, 1999

**Table 2.14. Attendance at selected cultural venues, Australia, 1991-1999**

	1991	1995	1999	2002
Visiting in year prior to interview				
Age-range	18+	18+	15+	18+
	%	%	%	%
Art gallery	24	22	21	25
Cinema	-	-	67	70
Classical music concert	8	8	9	9
Dance performance	11	10	9	11
Museum	30	28	20	25
Opera/Musical theatre	20	19	16	19
Pop music concert	29	27	25	26
Public library	37	38	38	42
Theatre	18	17	17	18

*Source:* ABS, 1992, 1995, 1999a, 2003

**Figure 1. Participation in organised and non-organised sport and physical activities, Australia, 1991-2002**

